

February 9, 1971
8 a.m.

Ithaca Lab Results..... Dr. Rumsey gave me the following results obtained from feeding Aro-Chlor 1254 as an additive in regular Nucashmaker feed at the Ithaca Lab. This was a controlled experiment with 15 experimental birds receiving spiked feed and 15 controls receiving regular feed. The spiked feed was fed for 7 days at 2 levels, 1 ppm and 10 ppm, then the birds were returned to the regular ration. Assays for PCB's in the eggs were as follows:

	1 ppm	10 ppm
7 days	0.71	1.39
14 days	0.14	0.68
21 days	0.15	0.70
28 days	0.14	0.44
35 "	0.07	0.36
42 "	0.05	0.30
63 "	0.05	0.30

NOTE: 1254 Reference Standard

Conclusion:

It would appear from these data that the transfer of Aro-Chlor of 1254 from the feed into the egg at levels as low as 1 ppm in the feed is very rapid.

It also appears that the rate of elimination through the egg is likewise very rapid over the next two weeks. It would then appear to plateau. You will note that the 14 and 21 day values are almost identical. This suggests that we probably will have to feed diet ration to eliminate PCB's from young flocks of contaminated birds.

I instructed Ward Flach to order more of the Inositol immediately.



TO: Dr. Lew Mix

FROM: D. H. Marsden

DATE: February 3, 1971

SUBJECT: Korlan (Ronnell)

Attached is 1957 technical bulletin on Korlan. At that time as noted on p. 14 it was stated that there should be a 10 day waiting period between treatment of poultry litter or roosts and use of eggs for food. However, on the most recent label in my file, 1966 (attached) no such restriction is given. In fact, this was true as late as 1969.

Note on the label that active ingredients are stated to be "Ronnell-24% and Aromatic Petroleum Derivative Solvent-61% and inert ingredients 15%. The inerts would include an emulsifier system, possibly a stabilizer and possibly something else. We can inquire of Dow Chemical if you need to know precisely.

Calicoon, N.Y. Agway purchased 4 gals. of Korlan 24E from us in 1969-70. Middletown, N.Y. Agway took 16 gallons.

Please return the attachments when you are finished with them.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. H. Marsden".

DHM:cc

Attachment

cc: C. L. Hovey

Al Cohen
2/9/71

MEMO TO: JOSEPH COHEN, Assistant General Manager
FROM: Laurie Bute, Stenographer
DATE: February 8, 1971

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE BOUGHT L. P. LAYER DURING THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER
AND JANUARY:

ABE FRIEDLANDER	3 Tons
HAROLD STREIGOLD	3 Tons
	3 Tons - 12/22/70
	3 Tons - 12/14/70
	6 Tons - 1/2/71
	6 Tons - 1/11/71
	3 Tons - 1/26/71
SIDNEY ZIEGLER	12 Tons - 1/20/71
	24 Tons - 1/19/71
	24 Tons - 1/23/71
RICHARD C. REID	4 Tons - 1/11/71
	4 Tons - 1/28/71
MT. PRIDE COMPLEX	15 Tons - 1/22/71

February 10, 1971
1:30 p.m.

Call from Commissioner Dalrymple. In response to my inquiry of this morning as to which reference standard the State is using on PCB's, Dan informed me that they were using the 1254 standard the same as USDA, FDA and Campbell's. Agway is using 1254 at the Buffalo Lab. However, since our Ithaca Lab. has determined that the PCB in the egg samples from the Callicoon area are either 1242 and/or 1248, we are using the 1248 standard on eggs.

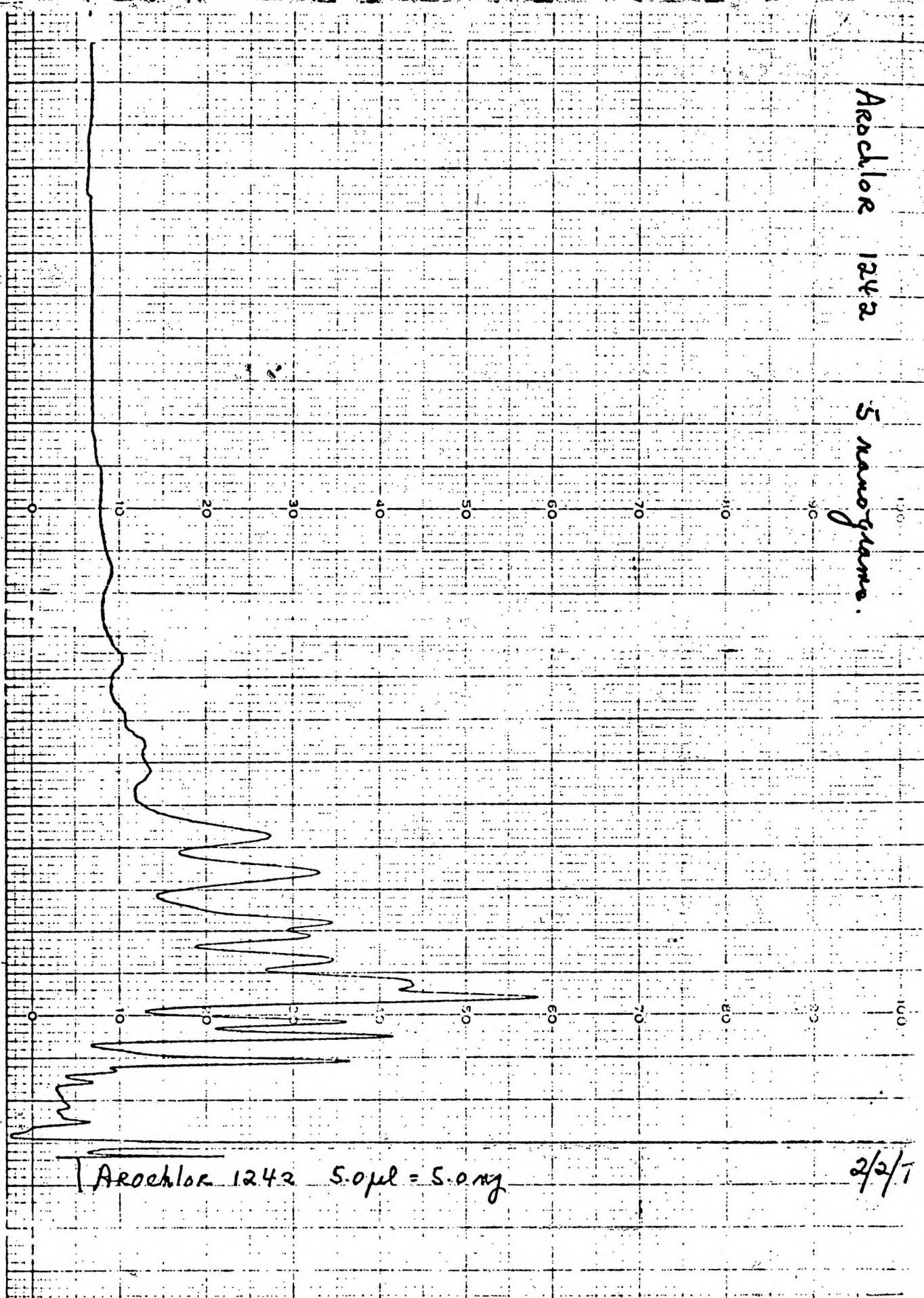
Dan said that there is no part of the sample remaining which contained the 12.3 ppm PCB reported at the Albany meeting several days ago.

A sample taken from Batinkoff's farm by the State was split and half went to the Geneva Lab and half to Ithaca. L.S.Mix will review the sample on this analyzed at the Ithaca Lab to determine whether this could be used for microscopy.

Dan reported that his men are out straight with the swordfish inspection at the moment and would have to confine their work to poultry meat assay in the days ahead.

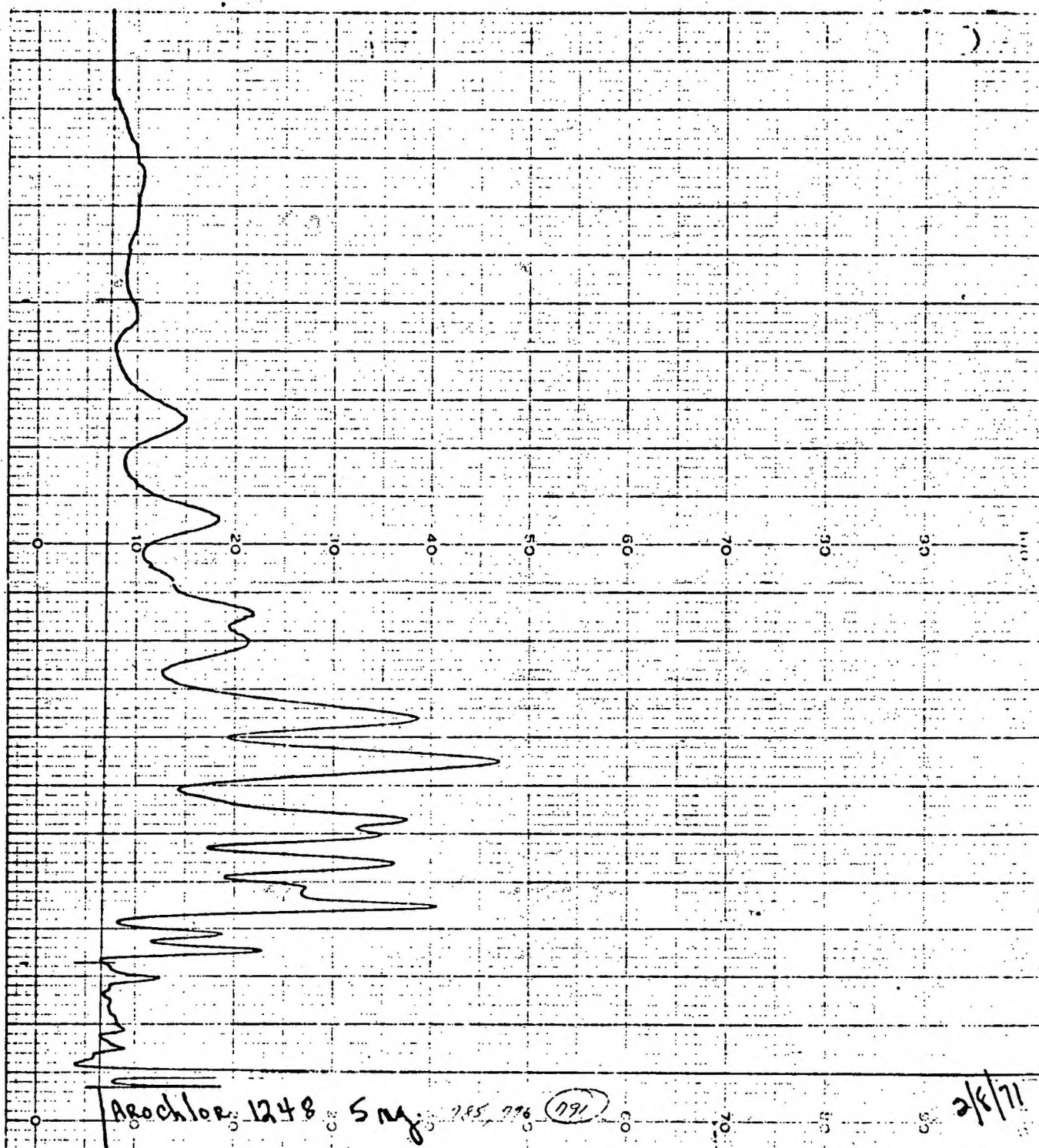
Aroclor 1242

5 nanograms



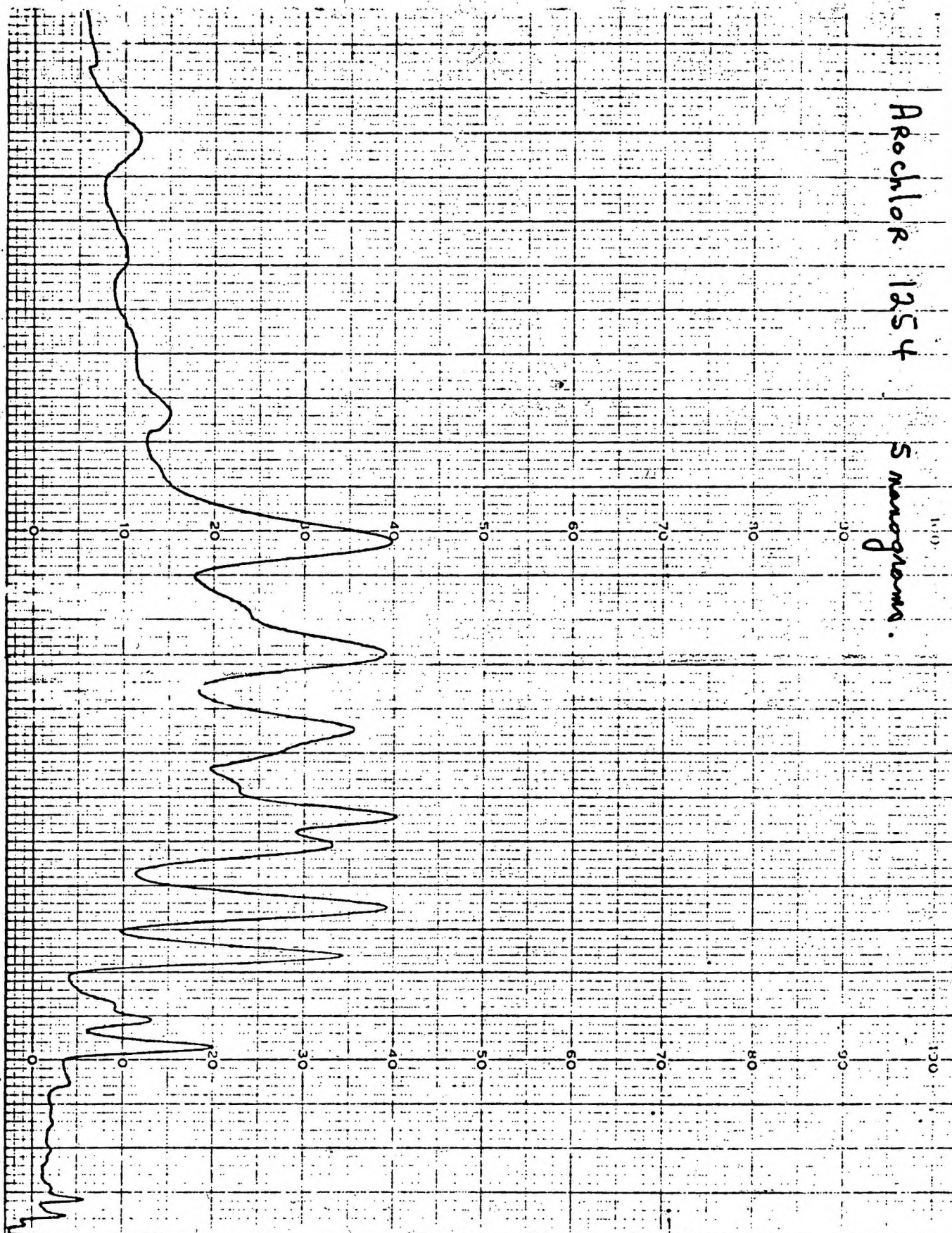
Aroclor 1242 5.0 μ l = 5.0 ng

2/2/71



Archlor 1254

5 micrograms



Archlor 1254 5.0 μ l = 5.0 mg

2/4/71

CAUTION
 IRRITIOUS TO THE EYES • IRRITATING
 TO THE SKIN • HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
 KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 Do not get in the eyes • Avoid prolonged
 or repeated contact with the skin.
 Avoid prolonged breathing of spray mists.
 Avoid contamination of food, feedstuffs, and
 water supplies.
 Keep material out of reach of animals.
 Keep away from heat and open flame.
 Keep container closed • Wash thoroughly
 with soap and water after handling.
COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID



SPECIMEN LABEL

KORLAN 24E
 for use on:

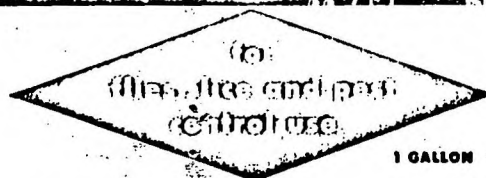
**CATTLE
 HOGS
 SHEEP
 GOATS
 NEWBORN TOO!!**



WARNING
 Do not spray hogs within 5 weeks and sheep
 and goats within 12 weeks of slaughter. Do
 not spray beef cattle within 8 weeks of
 slaughter. Do not spray lactating dairy ani-
 mals or dry dairy animals within 21 days of
 freshening. Backrubbers may be used for
 beef animals to within 2 weeks of slaughter,
 on dry dairy cows to within 3 weeks of fresh-
 ening. Not for use on lactating dairy cows.
 Do not allow spray to come in contact with
 food feed or water supplies. Remove lactat-
 ing dairy cows from buildings while applying
 residual fly spray.

NOTICE
 Seller makes no warranty of any kind, ex-
 press or implied, concerning the use of this
 product. Buyer assumes all risk of use or
 handling whether in accordance with direc-
 tions or not.

U.S. Patent No. 2,808,515
 12-1-66



Active Ingredients:
 Resmethrin (0,0-dimethyl O(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)
 phosphorothioate) 24%
 Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent 61%
 Inert Ingredients 15%
 U.S.A. Registration No. 454-228
 Registrants of The Dow Chemical Company (except
 where shown) are dealers and are subject to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and
 Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
 MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

CAUTION
 KEEP OUT OF REACH
 OF CHILDREN
 Read Complete Precautions
 on Side Panel

KORLAN 24E
 to control:

**LICE
 HORN FLIES
 FACE FLIES
 SCREW-WORMS
 WOOL MAGGOTS
 SHEEP KEDS**

**COCKROACHES
 HOUSE FLIES
 STABLE FLIES
 MOSQUITOES
 SPIDERS
 ANTS**

**WATER EMULSIFIABLE
 OIL SOLUBLE**

CAUTION - COMBUSTIBLE MIXTURE - KORLAN 24E									
TYPE AND USE	C	Dilution Rate per 100 Gallons of Water			REMARKS	D	E	F	G
		1 gal.	1 qt.	1 pt.					
LIVESTOCK INSECTS:									
Cattle, Calves, Steers, and Heifers	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	Residual fly spray for use on all livestock. Do not spray more than once every 10 days. Do not spray more than once every 10 days. Do not spray more than once every 10 days.				
Swine	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
Sheep, Goats, Lambs, and Kids	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
Goats, Lambs, and Kids	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
Residual Fly Spray (A)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	Residual fly spray for use on all livestock. Do not spray more than once every 10 days. Do not spray more than once every 10 days. Do not spray more than once every 10 days.				
Residual Fly Spray (B)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
Residual Fly Spray (C)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
Residual Fly Spray (D)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2					
RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY (A)									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY (B)									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY (C)									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
RESIDUAL FLY SPRAY (D)									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
COCKROACH CONTROL									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
HOUSE FLIES									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
STABLE FLIES									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
MOSQUITOES									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
SPIDERS									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
ANTS									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									
Use 1/2 gallon of water per 100 gallons of water.									

Check bags in houses (Florida only).
 Repeat as necessary.
 This label
 Check label (check and organic matter
 1/2 inch thick or more).
 Apply, Cockroaches, Mosquitoes and
 Spiders.

86-1088 Printed in U.S.A. in July 1966.

REPLACES SPECIMEN LABEL 86-1088 PRINTED IN APRIL 1966.
 REVISIONS INCLUDE A REVISED "CATTLE BACKRUBBER" SECTION
 WHERE USE BY DRY DAIRY ANIMALS AND BEEF ANIMALS
 IS RECOMMENDED WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

COUNTRY BEST

AGWAY

TO: G. E. Edick
AT:
FROM: G. L. Rumsey
DATE: February 1, 1971
SUBJECT:

Ward Flach picked up the "Sullivan County" eggs under the guise of it being a routine check on egg quality. I took the liberty of checking egg weight, Haugh Units, and shell thickness in anticipation of your having to give them a report. The data is attached.

Best regards,

GLR/gh
Att.

note:

These values were discussed by O. O'Keefe with John McEwen on morning of 2/10/71. He Ewen to get info to the Flach owners.

HU

AA - 72 or higher
A 60-71
B 31-59
C < 31

ST

< 0.33 is poor enough to cause cracking under normal handling conditions

Gordon Foland

Delaware Valley

S. Howes
Secretary to G.Edick

February 11, 1971

EGG SHELL READINGS

In response to Ward Flach's telephone call this morning,
I am sending along a copy of the results of egg shell
testing done in Ithaca.

sh

Att.